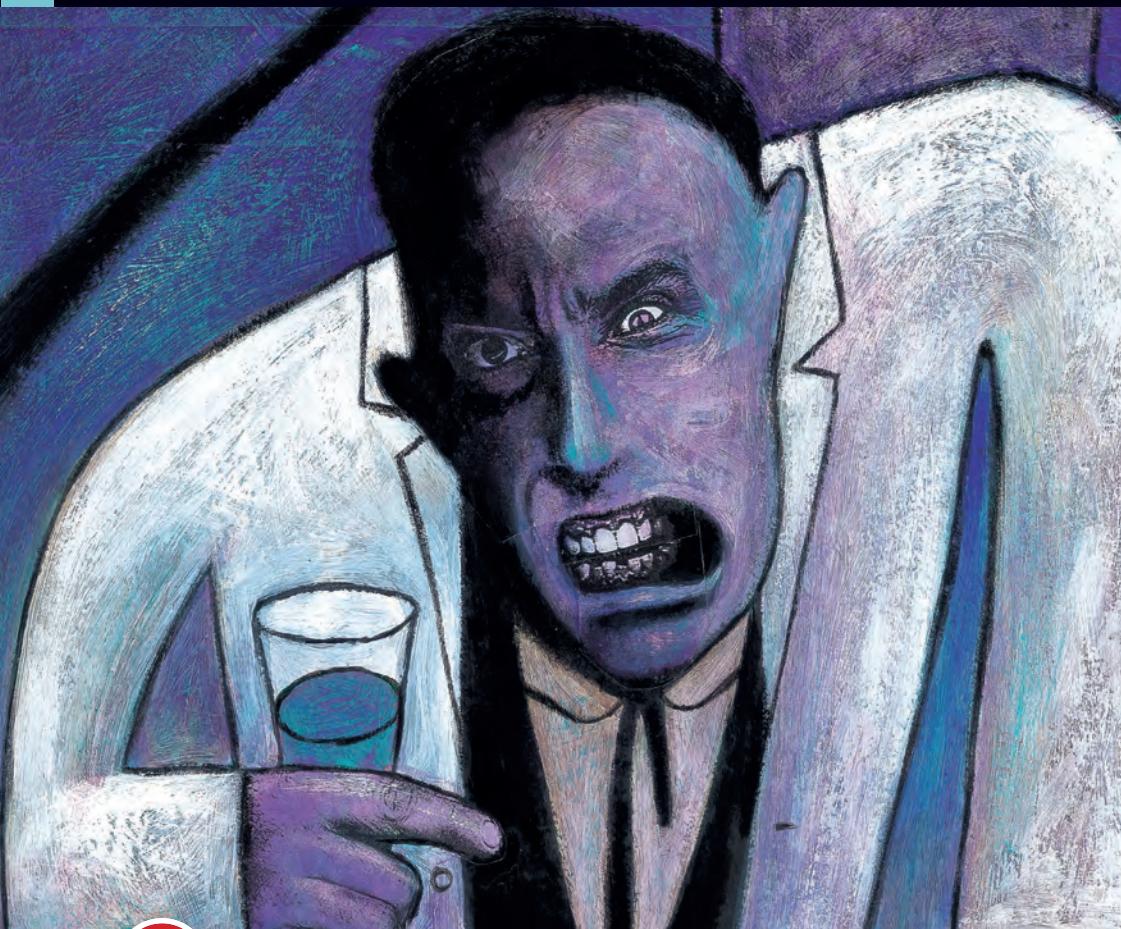


Robert Louis Stevenson

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde



free Audiobook



Robert Louis Stevenson

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

Retold by James Butler and Maria Lucia De Vanna

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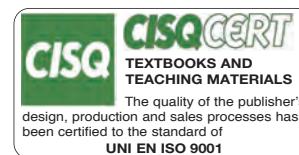
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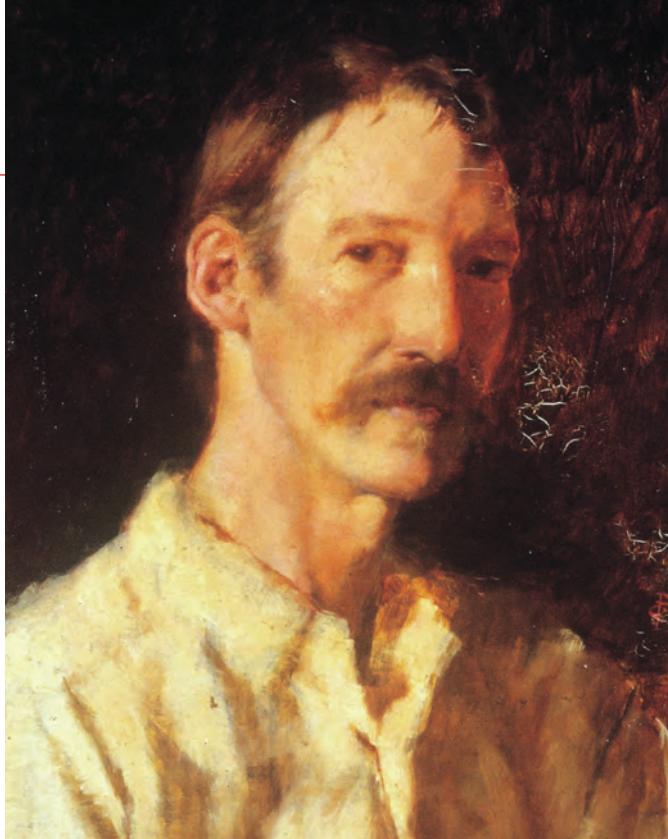
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This story is recorded in full.



These symbols indicate the beginning and end of the passages linked to the listening activities.



Robert Louis Stevenson, (1892) by Girolamo Pieri Nerli.

Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, in 1850. His parents wanted him to become an engineer like his father, but he studied law at Edinburgh University. In 1875 he passed an exam to become a lawyer¹, but he never worked as a lawyer: he wanted to become a writer.

From when he was a child Stevenson had tuberculosis,² and he had serious health problems all his life. For this reason he left the cold, wet weather of Scotland and travelled in France and Spain. On a visit to France in 1876 he met an American woman, Fanny Osbourne.

1. **lawyer** : a person who gives people advice about the law.
2. **tuberculosis** : a very bad disease of the lungs.

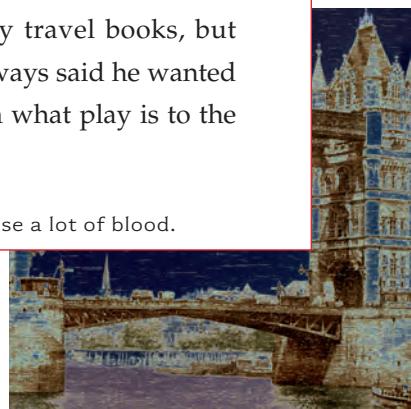


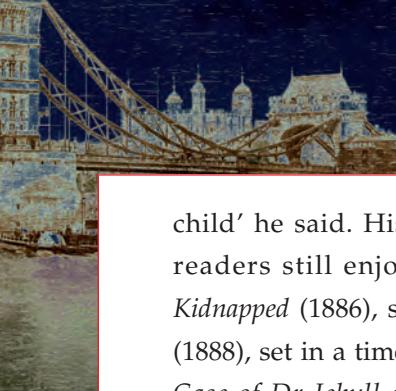
Stevenson with his family at his home on **Samoa**, 1891.

They fell in love, and Stevenson followed her to America, where they were married in 1880 in California. After a short period of time in California, they went to Scotland, but in 1887 Stevenson and Fanny left Scotland for ever. They went first to America, and then to the South Pacific. Finally, they made their home on one of the islands of Samoa in 1890. There the local people called him 'Tusitala', which means 'story teller' in the local language. Stevenson's health got better, but in 1894 he died suddenly of a brain haemorrhage.¹ He was only forty-four years old.

Because of his adventurous life he wrote many travel books, but Stevenson is famous for his fiction. Stevenson always said he wanted to write exciting stories: 'fiction is to grown men what play is to the

1. **brain haemorrhage** : when the brain starts to lose a lot of blood.





child' he said. His adventure stories were famous, and younger readers still enjoy them: examples are *Treasure Island* (1883), *Kidnapped* (1886), set in 18th-century Scotland, and *The Black Arrow* (1888), set in a time of war in 15th-century England. But *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886) and the book he was still finishing when he died, *Weir of Hermiston* (published in 1896), show the dark, adult side of Stevenson.

1 Comprehension check

Write or say a sentence about each of the following topics:

1 Stevenson as a child and young man	4 Stevenson's health
2 Stevenson's travels	5 Love and marriage
3 Samoa	6 Stevenson's writing

2 Reading pictures

Look at the photograph on page 5. We don't know who the woman in the background on the left is, but we know who the others are. Can you guess? Below is a list of the people, but not in the left-to-right order in the photo. Answers are on page 95.

- 1 Stevenson himself
- 2 Stevenson's mother
- 3 Stevenson's wife, Fanny Osbourne
- 4 the son of Stevenson's wife
- 5 the daughter of Stevenson's wife
- 6 the husband of Stevenson's wife's daughter
- 7 the son of Stevenson's wife's daughter and her husband

3 Discussion

Do you agree with Stevenson's idea that 'fiction is to grown men what play is to the child'? More than 100 years after Stevenson's death, would you want to replace 'fiction' with another word or phrase (Internet, television, watching sport, ...)? Or perhaps not? Talk about this in groups.



4 Choosing a book

The people below are all looking for a book to read. Under them are descriptions of books by Robert Louis Stevenson. Decide which book (letters A-D) would be the most suitable for each person (numbers 1-3). There is one book you do not need to use.

- 1 Jack is a photographer. His favourite photos are the ones he took of the peoples who live in the jungles of Brazil. He likes reading books that show how people really live.
- 2 Helen works in London. She does not like her job: at work, she dreams of relaxing holidays in the country. During the year she likes reading books that remind her of her holidays.
- 3 Julia lives in Leeds but she loves the United States. Two years ago, she hitchhiked from Maine to Florida. It was not an easy trip, but it was exciting. She enjoys books about difficult journeys.

A In *An Inland Voyage*, Stevenson describes his journey by canoe from Belgium to northern France. In a leisurely style, he tells us about the people and places he saw, and also about his ideas about life and society.

B *The Amateur Emigrant* describes Stevenson's difficult journey across America to reach the woman he loved. After they met in France she returned to California, but Stevenson never forgot her. He describes the joys - and the difficulties - of this romantic journey.

C *The Master of Ballantrae* is one of Stevenson's adventure stories. This short novel, set in the United States and Scotland during the mid-1700s, is about two brothers, one good and one evil. On one level it is a simple tale of adventure, but it is also a psychological study of the brothers.

D *In the South Seas* is a realistic account of life in the South Pacific. Stevenson describes the destruction of native cultures by Europeans. His descriptions of European sailors, missionaries and native chiefs form a kind of documentary of an important historical period.





Edinburgh – the festival city

Robert Louis Stevenson had a love-hate relationship with Edinburgh. He criticised it heavily in his book *Edinburgh, Picturesque Notes*, but he always missed it deeply when he was away.

Edinburgh is now a lively modern city with a fascinating history. It continues to be an extremely interesting centre for culture and the arts. Connect to the internet and go to www.blackcat-cideb.com or www.cideb.it. Insert the title or part of the title of the book into our search engine. Open the page for The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Click on the Internet project link. Go down the page until you find the title of this book and click on the relevant links for this project.

- ▶ Find out about the International Festival in Edinburgh.
 - 1 When is the Edinburgh Festival?
 - 2 How is the end of the season of festivals celebrated?
- ▶ Find out about the Edinburgh Tattoo.
 - 3 What can you watch at the Edinburgh Military Tattoo?
- ▶ Find out about the history of Edinburgh Castle.
 - 4 Who built the oldest surviving structure on Castle Rock, where Edinburgh Castle now stands?

Before you read

1 Who do you think says it?

You will meet the following characters in Part One of the story:

- Mr Utterson, a lawyer in London
- Mr Richard Enfield, his cousin

Mr Enfield tells Mr Utterson a story about something he saw one night while he was walking home. Which of the two men says the following words, do you think? Write U for Mr Utterson and E for Mr Enfield.

- 1 'I know a strange story, and that house is part of the story.'
- 2 'The man was walking down the main street.'
- 3 'I hated him the moment I saw him, I don't know why.'
- 4 'So who actually lives in the house?'
- 5 'But tell me, do you know the name of the strange man?'
- 6 'You say that he had a key to the door of this house?'

Now read Part One and check your ideas.



PART ONE

The Story of the Door

M

r Utterson was a lawyer in London. He was a very serious man, and he did not often smile or laugh. He lived alone, and he had a very quiet life. His friends liked him because he was kind.



They trusted him with¹ their secrets.

One of Mr Utterson's closest² friends was Mr Richard Enfield, who was a relative³ of his. Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield walked together every Sunday. They did not say much to each other, but they enjoyed their walks.

One Sunday Mr Utterson was walking with Mr Enfield. They were in a quiet street of the city. All the houses in the street

1. **trusted him with** : (here) told him.

2. **closest** : (here) best.

3. **relative** : member of the same family.



The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

were clean and cheerful,¹ except for one. The door of this house was dirty. No one seemed to live there.

Mr Enfield looked at the house for a moment, and then he said to Mr Utterson,

‘Do you see that house? I know a strange story, and that house is part of the story.’

‘Oh!’ said Mr Utterson. ‘What is the story?’

‘I’ll tell you,’ Mr Enfield said. ‘One night I was walking home along this street. It was winter, and it was very late. There was nobody in the street. I was frightened. Suddenly I saw two people. One was a little girl, and the other was a man. The little girl was running towards the main² street. The man was walking down the main street. They ran into each other at the corner, and the little girl fell down.

‘Then something horrible happened, and I have never been able to forget it. The little girl was on the ground. The man continued walking. He walked right over³ the girl’s body! She began to scream⁴ and cry. It was very frightening, the way he walked over her.

‘I went after the man, and I brought him back. He was a small man, I remember, and there was something strange about him. I hated him the moment I saw him, I don’t know why.

‘When we came back to the little girl, there was a crowd⁵ in the street. The girl’s family was there. There was also a doctor. Everybody was very angry. The girl was all right, but she was crying. Her family was very angry with the man.

1. **cheerful** : pleasant, in good condition.

2. **main** : most important.

3. **walked right over** : see picture on next page.

4. **scream** : make a loud, high noise of pain and/or fear.

5. **crowd** : big group of people.





The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde

‘I hated the man, and I could see that everybody hated him. We all wanted to kill him. We decided to punish¹ him. I told him that he had done a horrible thing.

“We will tell everybody,” I said. “You will have no friends when they know what you did tonight.”

‘The man was frightened. We told him to pay the girl’s family some money. We told him to give the family one hundred pounds. It was a lot of money.

“Very well,” agreed the man, “I will give the family one hundred pounds.”

‘It was late at night,’ Mr Enfield told Mr Utterson. ‘It’s difficult to find one hundred pounds in the middle of the night. We went with the man, and he came to this old house. He opened the door with a key. He went inside, and he came out with the money. He had ten pounds in notes, and a cheque² for ninety pounds. The cheque was not his — it was signed by another man. The other man is very well known in London.

“This is very strange,” I thought. “Perhaps the cheque is a forgery.”³ I told the man my suspicions.⁴ He laughed at me.

“You don’t trust me,” he said. “I’ll stay with you until the bank opens.”

‘So the man stayed with us,’ Mr Enfield went on, ‘and in the morning we all went to the bank. The bank paid the cheque — it was not a forgery, after all.’

‘Oh!’ said Mr Utterson sadly.

1. **punish** : do something to someone who has done something wrong.

2. **cheque** : piece of paper that tells a bank to pay money.

3. **forgery** : something false, not real.

4. **suspicions** : (here) thoughts that the cheque was not real.

The Story of the Door

PART ONE

'I know what you are thinking,' Mr Enfield said. 'How was it possible for this terrible man to be a friend of the man who wrote the cheque? Perhaps the terrible man is blackmailing him.'¹

Mr Utterson looked at the house again. Then he asked Mr Enfield a question.

'The man who wrote the cheque,' he asked, 'does he live in that house?'

'No,' said Mr Enfield, 'he doesn't live there. I discovered that later. He lives somewhere else.'

'So who actually lives in the house?' Mr Utterson asked.

'I don't know,' Mr Enfield said. 'I didn't want to ask too many questions. I don't like asking questions. But I know that the strange man uses the house very often. I have seen him come in and go out.'

Mr Utterson was silent for a moment. Then he said,

'I agree with you: it is best not to ask questions sometimes. But tell me, do you know the name of the strange man?'

'Yes,' answered Mr Enfield. 'His name is Mr Hyde.'

'What is he like?' asked Mr Utterson.

'He is small,' said Mr Enfield, 'and there is something ugly about him. I hated him the moment I saw him. So did everybody else that night.'

'You say that he had a key to the door of this house?' asked Mr Utterson.

'Yes, he did,' Mr Enfield replied. 'He opened the door with a key.'

Mr Utterson looked sad. Then he said,

'I haven't asked you the name of the man who wrote the cheque. That is because I already know his name.'

1. **blackmailing him** : making him pay money so that he will not tell people his secrets.

The text and **beyond**

1 Comprehension check

A These statements about Part One are wrong. Rewrite them correctly.

0 Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield talked about many things during their walks.

Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield didn't say much to each other.....
during their walks.....

1 Mr Enfield was frightened because he saw two people in the street.

2 The little girl and the man ran into Mr Enfield.

3 The man helped the little girl to get up.

4 The crowd was angry with Mr Enfield.

5 The man gave the girl's family a cheque for one hundred pounds.

6 The cheque was a forgery.

7 The man had a key to the door of the old house because he lived there.

8 Mr Utterson didn't know the name of the man who wrote the cheque.

B Answer the questions.

0 How often did Mr Utterson and Mr Enfield go for walks?

Once a week.....

1 Did they talk a lot when they went out for walks?

2 In Mr Enfield's story, why weren't there many people in the street?

3 Why did Mr Enfield hate the man from the moment he saw him?

4 How did the man get in the house with the dirty door?

5 Who lived there?

6 Did Mr Utterson know Mr Hyde?

2 The characters

A Use your memory only to complete the description of Mr Utterson from the beginning of Part One. Then look back at the text and check your ideas.

Mr Utterson was a (0) in London. He was a very (1) man, and he did not often (2) or (3) He lived alone, and he had a very (4) life. His friends liked him because he was (5) They trusted him with their (6)

B In pairs or small groups, talk about the following questions about Mr Enfield.

- 1 Why do you think he is a close friend of Mr Utterson's?
- 2 Where was he coming from and where was he going when he saw the little girl and the man in the street?
- 3 How did he discover that Mr Hyde didn't live in the house with the dirty door?
- 4 Does Mr Enfield live near the house with the dirty door?

C Answer these questions about Mr Hyde.

- 1 Find three adjectives in the story to describe Mr Hyde.
- 2 What did the little girl's family and the other people in the street that night think of Mr Hyde?
- 3 Look at the picture of Mr Hyde on page 11. If you were the illustrator for this story, would your picture of Mr Hyde be similar or different?

D Which of the three characters in Part One — Mr Utterson, Mr Enfield and Mr Hyde — do you think the sentences below could refer to? Say why.

- 0 He's well educated.
- 1 He's single.
- 2 He isn't very brave.
- 3 He's cruel.
- 4 He respects people's private lives.

The man was walking down the main street. They ran into each other, and the little girl fell down.

We use the **past simple** for short actions that interrupt a longer one, which is often in the **past continuous**.

The man was walking down the main street. This action continued for quite a long time: the verb underlined is in the past continuous.

They ran into each other at the corner, and the little girl *fell* down. The next two actions interrupted the longer one: the verbs underlined are in the Past Simple.

3 Past continuous and past simple

Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

Mr Utterson (0) was talking (talk) when Mr Enfield (1) (stop) suddenly. 'I'll tell you a story about that old house over there,' he said. 'One night I (2) (walk) along this street and I (3) (see) a man and a little girl. They (4) (run) into each other and the girl (5) (fall) over. She (6) (lie) on the ground but the man (7) (not stop). He (8) (walk) over her body. She (9) (start) crying. I (10) (go) after the man and (11) (bring) him back. There was a crowd around the little girl and a doctor (12) (examine) her.'

We can use the words *when* and *while* to join one or more different ideas in one sentence.

When is usually followed by a verb in the past simple. *While* is usually followed by a verb in the past continuous.

The man was walking down the street when he saw a little girl.

The man saw a little girl while he was walking down the street.

4 Sentences with *when* and *while*

Put the words in the sentences in the correct order.

0 was driving/when/Mary/a/along/her car/petrol/country road/ ran out of

Mary was driving along a country road when her car ran out of petrol.

- 1 Sara/While/to/the/bag/shops,/a man/was walking/her/stole
- 2 lady/ran into/the/old/road/An/a/bicycle/was crossing/her/when
- 3 the/man/doctor/the/A/injured/when/ambulance/was examining/arrived.
- 4 Tom/student/when/he/was/met/Angela/a

5 Vocabulary – adjectives ending with *-ing* and *-ed*

A Complete the table with the missing adjectives.

Verb	<i>-ed</i> adjectives (describe how people feel)	<i>-ing</i> adjectives (describe the things that cause the feelings)
frighten	0 frightened	frightening
amaze	1 amazed
annoy	2	annoying
bore	3 bored
depress	4	depressing
disappoint	5 disappointed
embarrass	6	embarrassing
excite	7 excited
interest	8	interesting
relax	9 relaxed
surprise	10	surprising

B Answer the questions. Choose an adjective from the table.

- 0 You offer to pay for a friend's coffee but then discover that you don't have enough money to pay. How do you feel?
Embarrassed.....
- 1 You are watching a documentary called 'The future of our planet'. What's the programme like?
- 2 You are listening to the sea. How does it make you feel?
.....
- 3 Your favourite football team usually plays well. Today they played very badly and lost the match. How would you describe the result?
- 4 You're leaving for a round-the-world trip tomorrow. How do you feel?

- 5 You have been to a show to see a famous magician. He could read the dates on coins in the pockets of the audience. How do you describe the act to a friend?
- 6 You've just sat on your new sunglasses and broken them. How do you feel?

6 Speaking

Talk about the following questions with a partner.

- 1 Have you ever had an accident? When did it happen? What were you doing at the time?
- 2 Have you had a frightening experience recently? When? Why was it frightening?
- 3 When was the last time you felt annoyed? Why?
- 4 Have you done anything exciting recently? What?
- 5 Was the last film you saw interesting? What was it about?

7 Vocabulary – A&E

A The Accident and Emergency department (or A & E) is where you go in a hospital if you have an urgent problem. Match the phrases 0-6 with phrase A-G.

0 <input type="checkbox"/> B	Lola hurt her wrist	A when I fell off my horse.
1 <input type="checkbox"/> I	I burnt my hand	B when she was playing tennis.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> She	She cut her finger	C when it fell off the chair.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> I	I hurt my back	D while I was doing the ironing.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> I	I twisted my ankle	E while she was chopping vegetables.
5 <input type="checkbox"/> He	He broke his toe	F while I was running.
6 <input type="checkbox"/> The baby	The baby bumped its head	G when he was playing football.

B Complete the phrases 0-6 in exercise 7 with a new ending.

Example: Lola hurt her wrist while *she was doing gymnastics*.

C Find the missing words in the square to complete the sentences. The words are horizontal and vertical. The first letter has been given.

There was a bad (1) a..... on the motorway this morning. Luckily, I had my mobile, so I could phone for an (2) a..... .

Susie took an (3) a..... because she had a terrible headache.

Leila had to wear a (4) b..... on her foot for three weeks when she twisted her ankle.

My grandad's had a heart attack! Get a doctor, quickly! This is an (5) e.....!

I'm going to give you an injection. Don't worry: it won't (6) h.....

My mum's in hospital. She's having an (7) o..... tomorrow. I'm very worried.

George has a (8) p..... in his side. His doctor thinks it could be appendicitis.

A	M	B	U	L	A	N	C	E	Y
C	B	E	Z	Q	L	O	P	M	C
C	U	V	A	S	P	I	R	I	N
I	H	E	K	L	R	T	H	E	E
D	S	G	Y	T	B	A	E	O	G
E	W	A	R	W	T	R	U	H	R
N	A	D	D	B	H	E	O	L	E
T	Y	N	Q	C	U	P	D	T	M
I	P	A	I	N	E	O	V	H	E
X	F	B	H	P	O	M	B	W	Z

Before you read

1 Reading pictures

Look at the picture on page 23.

- 1 What time is it, do you think?
- 2 Who are the two people, do you think? Do they know each other?
- 3 What is the man in the front of the picture doing?
- 4 Where is the other man going?